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# THE DIAL

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Literary Criticism, Discussion, and Information.

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## THE GREAT BOOKS OF THE CENTURY.

On this first day of the twentieth century there can be no subject more suitable for discussion in the pages of a literary journal than that of the famous books produced during the century just ended. The subject is one that has already received a certain amount of attention in other quarters, and that will doubtless be handled by many sorts of pens during the coming months. It is a subject of deep and enduring interest, because it affords one way, at least, and probably the most important way, of determining what the nineteenth century has done for civilization. We propose to confine our attention, in the present article, to the books of thought as distinguished from the books of art, and to enumerate, with some sort of brief accompanying comment, some of the works of the century that may fairly be characterized as epoch-making; the books, in a word, that have opened men's eyes to a deeper view of scientific or philosophical truth, and have made permanent changes in the current of human thought.

Considered in this respect, the book of the century, beyond any possibility of a successful challenge to its preëminence, is "The Origin of Species," by Charles Darwin. The influence of this book ranks it with the treatises of Copernicus and of Newton, with the "Contrat Social" and the "Wealth of Nations." It is doubtful if any other book, in all the history of modern thought, has been so far-reaching in its influence, or productive of such immense intellectual results. There is a difference, not merely of degree but almost of kind, between the intellectual processes of the men who lived before Darwin and those who have grown to manhood during the period in which the evolutionary leaven has been working in men's minds. We no longer think in the same terms as of old, and we see that the true measure of the power of the great thinkers of the past is to be found in the extent to which their work foreshadowed or anticipated the evolutionary method.

It is because the influence of Darwin has

thus extended far beyond the biological field in which his work was done that his most famous book stands thus preëminent. Among the books that have proved epoch-making in more restricted fields of thought, we may mention Lyell's "Principles of Geology," Helmholtz's "Tonempfindungen," Froebel's "Education of Man," Ruskin's "Modern Painters," and Maine's "Ancient Law." The science of comparative philology, which hardly existed before the nineteenth century, dates from the publication of Bopp's "Comparative Grammar"; and the scientific pursuit of historical scholarship, whose ideals are very different from those of the eighteenth century historians, although Gibbon did much to anticipate them, really began with the publication of Niebuhr's "Römische Geschichte." Dalton's "New System of Chemical Philosophy" laid the foundations for atomic chemistry, and the "Mécanique Céleste" of Laplace provided a firm mathematical basis for the nebular theory, previously outlined, it is true, by Kant, but lacking in the confirmation that was brought to it by the masterly analysis of the French astronomer. Here is also the appropriate place for mention of the researches of Pasteur, which have proved so immensely fruitful in the domain of bacteriology, and upon which, more than upon the labors of any other investigator, the new science is based. To the work of Pasteur and his followers we owe the first rational theory of disease and its treatment that has ever been formulated, a somewhat surprising fact when we consider the paramount importance of the subject to mankind.

What were once supposed to be the foundations of religious belief have, during the century just ended, been sapped and mined by many agencies. The study of ancient civilizations has proved to be the merest fables many things that the credulous earlier ages accepted without question. The new scientific view of man and nature has also brought about a silent transformation in many matters of opinion once thought to be indissolubly connected with religious belief, but now seen to have little or nothing to do with it. As far as religion is a question of the interpretation of the Scriptures, the historical methods that have dealt so effectively with Greek and Roman tradition have also made an enduring impression upon the traditions of the Hebrew people and of the Christian church. The "higher" criticism, which means simply the new historical criti-

cism of sources and ideas, has triumphed so completely that little in the way of superstition is left for it to slay. Many men have fought valiantly in this cause, and it is difficult to specify individual scholars. But if our test be that of direct influence upon great numbers of people, it is probably true that the "Leben Jesu" of Strauss and the "Vie de Jésus" of Renan have been the most important popular agencies in bringing about a restoration of the Christian religion to its proper place in the perspective of general history.

In the domain of economics, the most influential book of the century has probably been one whose teachings are repudiated by those who have the best right to speak in the name of this science. The propaganda of socialism has become so marked a feature in the political life of most of the civilized nations that it cannot be ignored in any survey of the tendencies of nineteenth century thought, and credit must be given to the book which, more than any other, has been responsible for this movement. That book, it need hardly be added, is the "Kapital" of Karl Marx; and its force is not yet spent. Indeed, we are inclined to think that fifty years hence it will loom even larger than it now does among the writings that have most profoundly influenced the thought of modern times. For the socialist experiment has not yet worked itself out, and it will not be discredited until civilization has suffered some very rude shocks. Mill's "Political Economy," on the other hand, while it has profoundly influenced the real thinkers in this field, and has an absolute value far exceeding that of "Das Kapital," falls short of being an epoch-making book for the simple reason that, instead of setting new ideas in motion, its energy was devoted to clarifying the old ones, and to setting them forth in logical arrangement. It is still the best single treatise on political economy that has ever been written, and for this, at least, it deserves an honorable place in any review of the intellectual history of the nineteenth century. We are inclined to give a place in this connection to the writings upon political and social subjects of the great apostle of Italian unity, Giuseppe Mazzini. It is not merely because they brought about the political regeneration of his own country that these writings are of the highest importance — although that would suffice to justify the estimate — but rather because they brought the element of spirituality into the discussions with which

they were concerned, and supplemented the conception of the rights of man, of which something too much had been made during the period that followed the French Revolution, with the hitherto neglected conception of the duties of man, thus giving an ethical turn to the general movement of European emancipation, and allying it with something higher and finer than merely material interests. The teaching of Mazzini, enforced by the singular purity and nobility of his devoted life, has had a widespread influence upon political thought, and has given it an ethical impulse that would be difficult to overestimate.

Turning last of all to the philosophers, that is, to the men who, as far as may be, take all knowledge for their province, and seek to systematize the various results of special intellectual activity, we find the names of Humboldt, Hegel, Schopenhauer, Comte, and Mr. Herbert Spencer to be the conspicuous names of the nineteenth century. The "Kosmos" of Alexander von Humboldt marks, in a sense, the end of the period of general scholarship and the beginning of the period in which specialization has held full sway. Never again can anyone hope to master the scientific knowledge of his time in the sense in which Humboldt mastered it; even the magnificent achievement of Mr. Spencer falls short of that ideal and shows the futility of any further endeavor in that direction. We owe to Mr. Spencer the most thorough-going application of the conception of evolution to history that has ever been made, and that is glory enough for one man; but we cannot read his "Synthetic Philosophy" without at the same time realizing that there are gaps in his knowledge and defects in his philosophical comprehension. We have the same feeling in more marked degree when we read Comte; and in his case, while recognizing his great influence, we must admit that it is an influence no longer active. Even the eloquence of Mr. Frederic Harrison cannot galvanize the "Cours de Philosophie Positive" into any semblance of the life that left it a generation ago. Nevertheless, it will always be reckoned among the most influential books of the century just ended. Taking philosophy in the stricter sense, as primarily concerned with the ultimate problems of thought, the names of Hegel and of Schopenhauer stand preëminent in the history of the nineteenth century. The "Logic" of the one and "Die Welt als Wille und Vorstellung" of the other have been the chief metaphysical forces of the

period, although now, at the end of the period, we see that the former is a waning influence, while the latter is an influence still to be taken into account in any study of the forces which still sway the minds of thoughtful men. It supplies, better than any other metaphysical system yet produced, the needed corrective for that material view of the universe which would seem to be the outcome of modern science, and enforces the fundamental teachings of the philosophers—of Plato, and Spinoza, and Berkeley, and Kant—in the terms of the modern intellect, and with a cogency that is irresistible to the logical mind. We are inclined to believe that if the "Origin of Species" is approached in its influence upon nineteenth-century thought by any other one book, "Die Welt als Wille und Vorstellung" is that book.

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#### THE CASE AT STANFORD UNIVERSITY.

The recent case of alleged "interference with the freedom of academic teaching" at Stanford University has called out a range of discussion and criticism that seems to us disproportionate to the importance of the case. It was, of course, to be expected that the matter would be made the most of by sensation-seeking newspapers, and those of California in particular seem to have improved their opportunities without much regard to the finer equities or to the injury they might be doing the institution and those who have made it one of the chief glories of their State. Into the details of the affair we do not now propose to go. Broadly viewed, it seems less a question of academic freedom than of academic common-sense. It appears that an instructor was asked to resign his position,—as he claims, on account of some sentiments, uttered by him in a public speech, which were objectionable to the founder of the University; as the other side claims, on account of an antagonism of long standing, aggravated by some offensive references to the family of the founder, the instructor questioning in his class-room the legitimacy of the fortune by which the University had been established, while not scrupling to accept a portion of the same fortune in payment of his professorial salary. Now if these things were true, or Mrs. Stanford believed them to be true, her resentment was natural and inevitable; and in any event, it seems to us that such generous devotion and boundless liberality as she has shown to the institution whose welfare lies so near her heart might fairly have entitled her to more considerate and more kindly treatment than she has received from some quarters. We do not believe, from all we know of this case, that the



principle of freedom in teaching is in any serious danger at Stanford University. It certainly could not suffer at the hands of President Jordan, who was sufficiently well known both for character and scholarship before he went out to make Stanford University one of the greatest civilizing influences, and himself one of the greatest individual forces for good, on the Pacific Coast.

### COMMUNICATIONS.

#### POE AND THE HALL OF FAME.

(To the Editor of THE DIAL.)

The list of the first twenty-nine immortals chosen for the "Hall of Fame for Great Americans," inaugurated by the New York University, does not include the name of Edgar Allan Poe. *This time, who hath done it?*

A body of one hundred electors, composed of twenty-five university or college presidents, twenty-six professors of history and scientists, twenty-six editors and authors and publicists, and twenty-three supreme court judges, State and National — "representing the wisdom of the American people," — these are the jurymen who have failed to find a place for Poe in an American Hall of Fame.

Literary England, and particularly Mr. Edmund W. Gosse, would doubtless question that "wisdom" which shows itself in undervaluing Art. Mr. Gosse regards Poe as our most perfect, most original, and most exquisite poet, and says that were he an American he would consider the nation's failure to appreciate him extraordinary, sinister, and disastrous.

THE DIAL's symposium on "The American Rejection of Poe," a year or two ago, brought out many warm defenders of the poet, one of whom wrote: "Poe, in my judgment, was the greatest intellect America has produced — assuredly the best artist. His tales seem to me the third collection in point of merit in literature — the other two being the Arabian Nights and Boccaccio." And another: "Of all the American poets of the day, Poe alone *fades* not. The rest have lost color. They worked in daguerreotype; he painted in oil." And still another: "One great good thing in a poet like Poe is that he shows what art for art's sake can do. We in America need no incitement to value literature for its practical worth. We do not need to be told that thought is important, for we know it. But we do need to be told that art, or style, is of value, for as a rule we are not so much on the lookout for that."

Why are these defenders of the poet silent now in the face of this fresh injustice to his memory?

In imagination, creative faculty, analysis, and originality, Poe has but one rival in American literature. In musical poetry — in the marvellous use he made of the power which the great god Pan blew into him — "none sing so wildly well." To undervalue him because he left behind him no Emersonian rules of life and conduct — because the glory of his matchless rhyme does not lie in "teaching men how to live well" — is as absurd as it would be to undervalue Chopin because he did not write the Sonatas of Beethoven.

As the "Hall of Fame" is a private enterprise, its

final significance may perhaps be questioned; but as it is the only thing of its kind we have or may for some time have in America, its meaning to the American people will grow in importance with the years, and it is as well to treat it seriously.

Resolution Six of the rules adopted by the University Senate relating to the nomination of candidates states that "Any nomination by any citizen of the United States that shall be addressed to the 'New York University Senate' shall be received and considered by that body."

Why should not all lovers of Poe avail themselves of the opportunity therein afforded to place his name in nomination?

KATE W. BEAVER.

San Francisco, December 15, 1900.

#### A DISCREDITED MUSEUM OF ETRUSCAN ARCHEOLOGY.

(To the Editor of THE DIAL.)

A recent pamphlet by a young Italian excavator, Sig. Fausto Benedetti, treats of matters which, though of immediate importance to only a small group of specialists in Etruscan archaeology, are indirectly of interest to a much wider public. For they affect the scientific standing and the official honor of Comm. Barnabei, who was lately Director of Antiquities and Fine Arts for the kingdom of Italy, and is reported to be seeking reinstatement in the same position; and no cultivated visitor to Italy, no friend anywhere of Italian art and antiquities, can afford to be indifferent to the manner in which that office is administered.

In 1888 a museum was established in the Villa Ginlia, situated a half mile or so outside the Porta del Popolo, and this museum has been stocked chiefly with objects found in the territory of the ancient Falerii, the necropolis of Narce having furnished a large share of the material. This material is professedly arranged according to tombs, the contents of each tomb by themselves; and this separation is all-important for scientific purposes, inasmuch as the tombs belong to different epochs of Etruscan civilization. The objects from Narce have been elaborately described and discussed in Volume IV. of the "Monumenti Antichi," the sumptuous archaeological periodical issued by the Accademia dei Lincei. So far as appearances went, the arrangement in the museum and the publication in the "Monumenti Antichi" were controlled by a scientific rigor worthy of all praise. But disquieting charges in regard to this point have for some time been current; and now, on the heels of a whitewashing report made by a governmental commission, there comes a convincing attack from the hand of Sig. Benedetti, who conducted the excavations at Narce as a private enterprise of his father's and his own. The title of his pamphlet is "Gli Scavi di Narce ed il Museo di Villa Ginlia" [The Excavations at Narce and the Villa Ginlia Museum]; and it is published in Turin by Loescher, and in London by Mr. David Nutt.

The author was only fifteen years old when, in 1889, he began his work at Narce. He has presumably had but little education, and the wonder is that he writes as well as he does. He tells his story calmly, with every appearance of frankness and with full recognition of his own limitations. Moreover, he quotes extensively from documentary evidence which it is impossible to regard as falsified. So far as the present reviewer



can make out from the evidence before him, Sig. Benedetti completely establishes his case.

It appears that the museum in the Villa Giulia has been managed with the grossest laxity and falsity. No pains were taken to secure adequate records of the excavations, and such information as the young excavator was able to supply was disregarded and his memoranda were actually destroyed. The plans of the various cemeteries and of the individual tombs published in the "Monumenti Antichi" are inaccurate or wholly imaginary, and the contents of the various tombs have been hopelessly confused. With good reason may Sig. Benedetti write (page 44): "My labor has been lost, and the loss can never be recovered."

It is a deplorable story, but it is better that the truth should be known. If the injury done is beyond repair, at least it is to be hoped that the present Minister of Public Instruction in Italy and his successors may see to it that no such scandal in the Department of Antiquities and Fine Arts shall again be possible.

F. B. TARBELL.

University of Chicago, December 20, 1900.

#### READING SHAKESPEARE AS A DUTY.

(To the Editor of THE DIAL.)

*Appropos* of Mr. Anderson's remarks, in the last issue of THE DIAL, on my expression, "We read Shakespeare as a duty," in the previous number, I may be permitted to explain that "we" does not implicate my critic nor others. However, I suspect that most educated people, if they were frank to confess, would acknowledge that while they enjoy Shakespeare's dramas as acted — the true test of the *drama* — they do not find them special favorites as read. Though Shakespeare is said by many critics to be equally adapted to the stage and the closet, yet, as a matter of fact, he is rarely read save perfunctorily by college instructors and classes and by some *precieuses*. In short we are growing beyond the Shakespeare idolatry period, just as we are growing beyond the period of the idolatry of the Græco-Roman classics. Like Milton and the Bible, Shakespeare lies unopened in most cultivated homes from one year's end to another, at least as far as spontaneous pleasurable reading goes. If an honest census were made of those who, daily, weekly, or even monthly, turn to the reading of Shakespeare "with delight," their number would be found to be amazingly small. For those few, however, I have admiration and even envy; but I am unwilling to admit them as the sole representatives of the children of light, and the saving remnant from Philistinism in this generation.

HIRAM M. STANLEY.

Lake Forest, Ill., December 25, 1900.

EARLY this year will be published Prof. A. Campbell Fraser's new edition, in four volumes, of the Complete Works of Bishop Berkeley, all arranged in chronological order. Professor Fraser has thoroughly revised and recast his previous edition of the Works, published in three octavo volumes at the Clarendon Press in 1871, and now out of print. The Introductions and Notes have been practically re-written; and a brief new biography will be prefixed. All fresh materials that have come to light within the last thirty years have been incorporated throughout; and this may be regarded as the final Oxford edition of the great Irish Philosopher.

### The New Books.

#### LETTER-WRITER AND POET.\*

Now and then there crops up in print a new collection of letters, like Fitzgerald's or Smetham's or Stevenson's, good enough to set reviewers of the sanguine sort to hailing cheerfully a revival of the long-mourned-as-lost art of letter-writing. Such is the case with the two trim volumes now before us, the Letters of Thomas Edward Brown; and it should be said, and noted as a favorable sign, that the marked stir of interest caused by them is the result of the intrinsic and generally unlooked-for merit of the letters themselves, and not of the celebrity of the writer, — Brown's public, even in his own country, not having been a large one.

An author of no wide vogue at home, Brown has been, we think, even less known in America; and hence a word or so about him now, a statement of the main facts in his not very eventful career, prefatory to the foretaste we propose giving through quotation of his certainly remarkable letters, may not come amiss. He was born in the Isle of Man in 1830, and died in 1897. His father, the Rev. Robert Brown, Vicar of Kirk Braddan, near Douglas, was a writer and preacher of something more than local repute — a sort of Grandison of the pen (as we gather from the notice of him by the editor of the Letters), who was so nice in his notions of literary deportment that he used to "make his son read to him some fragment of an English classic before answering an invitation." At fifteen Brown went to King William's College, where he distinguished himself in verse composition, Greek, Latin, and English, and developed that distaste for mathematics so often coupled with the literary gift. An old schoolfellow, Archdeacon Wilson, thus speaks of him:

"I can well remember, as a small boy of eleven, just placed in the fifth class at King William's College, having Brown pointed out to me, not without awe. He was said to 'know more than any master!' and 'to have written the best Latin prose that the University examiners had ever seen!' . . . Of course he never saw or spoke to a youngster like me."

The "of course" can only be appreciated by those who know from some experience what

\*LETTERS OF THOMAS EDWARD BROWN, Author of "Fo'e's'le Yarns." Edited, with Introductory Memoir, by Sidney T. Irwin. In two volumes. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

THE COLLECTED POEMS OF T. E. BROWN. With portrait. New York: The Macmillan Co.

the "head boy" of an English school is to his cringing and reverential juniors, who are only too glad to blacken his boots, and fetch and carry for him like so many spaniels. The drop from this high estate of "head boy" to the quasi-menial one of a servitorship at Christ Church, Oxford, whither he went in 1849, was a trying one for Brown, as is bitterly indicated in an article on the position of a servitor at Oxford in his time, which he wrote years after for "Macmillan's Magazine." But to Oxford he went, and his academical career there is described as a peculiarly brilliant one. He not only won a double First Class in 1853, but found himself, in 1854, "in the proud position of a Fellow of Oriel"—as Dr. Fowler records with academic unction.

The life of an Oxford Fellow was not, however, one to Brown's liking. He had no wish, he said, to "fatten on a Fellowship," nor did a Tutorship attract him; so after a few terms with private pupils he returned to the Isle of Man, and became Vice-Principal of King William's College. Then he went to the Crypt School, at Gloucester, where his friend Mr. W. E. Henley was his pupil. After a brief stay at Gloucester he was asked to take the Modern Side at Clifton College, Bristol; and there he remained as a master for thirty-six years, leading a life outwardly uneventful but intellectually rich, and productive of work of which the world has taken too little notice. All his published poems were written, and most of them were published, while he was at Clifton—"Betsy Lee," in 1873; "Fo'c's'le Yarns" (including "Betsy Lee"), in 1881, and in 1889; "The Doctor and Other Poems," in 1887; "The Manx Witch and Other Poems," in 1889; and "Old John and Other Poems," in 1893. These works have now been gathered into a rather thick volume of Collected Poems, which comes to us almost simultaneously with the Letters.

A former pupil at Clifton, Mr. H. F. Brown (the author, if we remember rightly, of an admirable book on Venice), writes as follows of the impression he retained of his old master's strong and somewhat rugged personality:

"He never spoke to me out of school, and I never knew him at all privately or socially at that time, but his personality made a great impression; his slow sort of urgent walk, like Leviathan, his thick massive figure, above all his voice. I used to see him in the distance on his lonely strolls about the downs, and his figure seemed to belong to and to explain the downs, the river, the woods, the Severn, and the far Welsh hills. I remember him walking in the rain, and looking as if he liked

it, as I did. Personally, at that time I was afraid of him; but he stirred fancy, curiosity, imagination. I should say that his educational function lay in 'widening.' He was a 'widener.' He made one feel that there was something beyond the school, beyond successful performances at lessons or at games; there was a whiff of the great world brought in by him."

Brown's letters, as selected for publication by Mr. Sidney T. Irwin, the editor of these volumes and long a colleague of Brown's at Clifton, extend chronologically from 1851, or the period of the author's undergraduateship, to 1897, the year of his death. Whatever faults may have been ascribed to Brown in his lifetime, no one ever thought of calling him commonplace. His mind was one of quite unusual turn and content; and he gave it free rein in his letters. He liked, as he said, "to please his friends"; and when he took pen in hand to write to a friend he poured out without stint the best he could say or fancy of the topic in hand. He did not "keep his best for the printer," for he was singularly indifferent to general recognition, and had no need of slaving for that difficult and fickle taskmaster and patron, the public. The not too wide circle of his chosen friends was the public he served by choice, and the one whose approval he valued most. His love of nature was profound, and sought frequent expression in word-paintings, a little rhapsodic at times, but often of marked power and beauty, as in the following picture of the Jungfrau:

"So the Jungfrau *vis-a-vis* you frankly through the bright sweet intervening air. . . . One evening our sunset was the real rose-pink you have heard of so much. It fades, you know, into a death-like chalk-white. That is the most awful thing. A sort of spasm seems to come over her face, and in an instant she is a corpse, rigid, and oh so cold! Well, so she died, and you felt as if a great soul had ebbed away into the Heaven of Heavens: and thankful, but very sad, I went up to my room. I was reading by candle-light, for it gets dark immediately after sunset, when A. shrieked to me to come to the window. What a Resurrection—so gentle, so tender—like that sonnet of Milton's about his dead wife returning in a vision! The moon had risen; and there was the Jungfrau—oh, chaste, oh, blessed saint in glory everlasting! Then all the elemental spirits that haunt crevasses, and hover around peaks, all the patient powers that bear up the rocky buttresses, and labor to sustain great slopes, all streams, and drifts, and flowers, and vapors, made a symphony, a time most solemn and rapturous. . . . A young Swiss felt it, and with exquisite delicacy feeling his way, as it were, to some expression, however inadequate, he played a sonata of Schumann, and one or two of the songs, such as the *Frühlingsnacht*."

That Brown had in a high degree the artist's love of expression for its own sake is more evident in the following characteristic notelet:

"Last night I had a ramble which it would be hard to describe. I went round and round something; probably myself. One point there was upon the circumference—a spark—a ship working her way up channel against wind and tide. The ship was invisible in the gloom, but the light—what intense yearning! and what pluck and energy too! It was like a red diamond, if there be such a thing, boring into blackness. I could almost hear the rip-rip of the severing sheets of darkness; or perhaps, rather, a delicate hum of the gritty grating stuff through which she had to pass. But no, I return to the first idea. The borer, the red diamond piercing the black marble."

To many readers not of the now ruling generation the following note (1881) on Carlyle's death will be gratefully intelligible:

"And 'True Thomas' is gone. What has he not been to men of my generation? And the younger men come and ask one—What was it? What did he teach? and so forth; and, of course, there is nothing to be said in that direction. And, if one mumbles something between one's teeth (impatiently, rather like a half-chewed curse)—something about a *Baptism of fire*—my graceful adolescents look shocked, and, for the most part, repeat the question, 'Yes, yes, but what did he teach?' To which (I mean when repeated) there is no possible reply, but the honest outspoken 'D—,'"

The note on Carlyle naturally leads up to the following amusing dissertation on genius, evidently in reply to a friend's plaint of a particular instance of the proverbial seamy side of the man of genius.

"A genius! that's it. And they are all like that, almost all. Those little falsetti, and affectations, and posings, and putting the best foot foremost; those cravings for appreciation, the egotism, the self-consciousness (go ahead!), all characterize the genius. You must take him with them—take him or leave him alone. But you seem to seek a portent!—a man of genius and a man of hard practical common-sense knocked into one. The world has produced half a dozen such men. They are tremendous. But—Heaven help us!—you must be content with something less than this, or Nature will never get her men off her hands. 'Sell me a genius,' say you. 'Here you are,' says Nature, handing over a lot, 'plenty of choice: marked in figures; read—Byron, Shelley, Keats, Coleridge—' 'Oh, I want—' 'Well, what do you want?' 'A strong, powerful, healthy intellect, and genius as a dooragh.\*' 'Oh, thank you for nothing! We don't make them. You had better try the shop over the way, or give a special order, and we can try, provided you are willing to wait a thousand years or so!' . . . This 'rift within the lute' of genius is the inseparable accident . . . I have no doubt that to many of us it were better if we never got to know men of genius privately. You may depend upon it that, throughout the history of literature, they offended their contemporaries by their airs and their bosh, their pettiness and their *asinine conceit*. Never mind! The world has taken its hat off to these men, and so must we. We need not stroke the quills on the 'back of the fretful porpentine'; let us avoid coming into too close contact. Perhaps some of them had better be kept in

\*I. e., "genius to boot."

cages. But chance may domesticate you with one; you may, for instance, marry one. Poor Mrs. Carlyle!"

On the following somewhat satirical passage from a letter of 1895, comment were superfluous.

"Have you seen Mat. Arnold's *Letters*? I hear of a *Penny Mat. Arnold* published by Stead (!!). Is that possible? And to be followed by a *Penny Clough*? Did you ever? Is he publishing them in penny numbers? the whole to cost a lot? Or, positively, can we have Mat.—the whole unmutated Mat.—for a penny? And by Stead? Wonders will never cease. Fancy Mat., from that fair heaven which now holds his dainty ghost, stooping to sniff, etc. . . . Still, one has the consolation of thinking that he must be amused when he beholds waving a censor in his temple such a high-priest as Stead—amused—yes, and note the shrinking nostril, how it curves!"

The foregoing quotations should suffice to show the general tone and the *genre* of Brown's letters, and to establish the point, at least, that commonness is the last quality to be predicated of them. Their diversity, their rich allusiveness, their swift spontaneity, their protean mutability of mood, their odd humor, we have but faintly indicated. All in all, they seem to us to form one of the richest and most original collections of the kind of recent years. Mr. Irwin has done his editing well and helpfully, in the main; but for some inscrutable reason the volumes were issued without an Index, which they especially need. This omission we trust to see supplied in the forthcoming second edition of the *Letters*, already called for. The volumes are well printed, though not without an occasional slip in the spelling,—for instance, "Olnet" for Ohnet, on page 220, and "Cuddie" for Caddy, on page 208.

The popularity of Brown's letters will doubtless send people to reading, or re-reading, his poems; and hence the convenient volume of "Collected Poems of T. E. Brown" recently issued by the Messrs. Macmillan comes with especial timeliness. The not very poetic Manx dialect with which not a few of these earnest but somewhat rugged productions are plentifully sprinkled may prove an obstacle to some readers; and we should think that a taste for Brown's poetry must in general be something of an acquired one. But once acquired it will be likely to abide, and to prove a source of no small joy and profit of the high sort that genuine poetry alone, with a strain of broad human sympathy in it, can give. The volume contains 736 compact pages, and is the latest number of its publishers' admirable series of Uniform Editions of the Poets, including such masters as Tennyson and Browning. A fine portrait of the author forms the frontispiece. E. G. J.



### CHRISTIANITY IN AMERICA BEFORE COLUMBUS.\*

In these days of easy authorship and half-matured production, it is a strengthening of faith in the survival of learning to take up two large volumes that show research and investigation requiring many years of patient labor. To attempt even a cursory examination of the multitude of myths and legends on the relations between the Old and the New worlds prior to Columbus is a task that might dissuade any save a scholar who works under the incentive of religious zeal and writes from a fixed purpose. Fifteen pages of closely-printed bibliography reveal a searching investigation that extends backward from the "moneron" of Darwin to the voyages of Columbus. In addition to the printed authorities, two pages of manuscripts and archives, mostly in the Vatican, are included. The Bible, Humboldt's *Examen Critique*, and Herrera's *Historia General* are most frequently cited. Such an exhaustive list of authorities on the relations between the two hemispheres prior to Columbus is rarely met with.

Rejecting, on religious grounds, the theory of evolution, which he terms "the fashionable school of science sprung up during the latter half of our century," as also the suggestion that the American aborigines were pre-Adamites, the author proceeds to examine the Cave Dwellers and the Mound Builders as types of people separate from the Indians of Columbus, and possessing a higher civilization, whose origin must be accounted for. Such advanced state is also indicated by ruins in Central America, California, Peru, and Brazil. Similarity between the traditions of the aborigines and the descriptions of the Old Testament forms further proof of a pre-Christian civilization. As a means of crossing the waters, the author seems to accept Plato's Atlantis, as nearly as he expresses a definite opinion on any point raised. Seeking the peoples by whom this civilization was brought from the Old world to the New, he rejects the Phœnicians, Jews, pre-Christian Irish, Romans, and Africans, and, by the law of elimination, is "inclined to believe" that these traditions were "brought into America by the nearest descendants of the patriarch Noe, who had taken their course in an easterly direction, landing

in America, either at Behring Strait, or, after sailing through Polynesia, on the western coast of Central America and Peru." According to this hypothesis, Christianity becomes America's "second civilizer."

Finding here his real thesis, the author announces the apostle St. Thomas as the agent who brought Christianity to early America, although that St. James or St. Paul came is not "an unreasonable induction." Anticipating the objection that human agencies were wanting in those days for such journeys, the writer takes refuge in the superhuman or the miraculous. "Is not the whole establishment of Christianity one single great miracle too little noticed?" Discussion of this point resolves itself into the old controversy between the Spanish church which claimed the credit for the evangelization of America, and the other Roman Catholic nations which objected to such a monopoly.

An examination of the rites of the western savages further strengthens the hypothesis of a pre-Columbian Christianity. Crude forms of the confessional are found, as well as baptism, the eucharist, convents, monasteries, and celibates. Penance is not uncommon; but when penance becomes self-torture, it ceases to be a church function, according to the author, and becomes one of "Satan's rites." Numerous witnesses are found to testify to the finding of the crucifix among so-called heathen emblems; of the representation of a man fastened to a cross; of the expectation of a Messiah, and even his birth from a virgin.

The people of Ireland seem the most likely agents who disseminated this knowledge of the church in America. That no trace of them remains is due to their relapsing into barbarism. Traditions of the Welsh in America, the delightful *cruz* of our scientific ancestors, are explained by a similar appearance and disappearance of that people. The claims of the Scandinavians are examined through the sagas, indubitable evidences of them being found all along the Atlantic coast from New York to New Foundland. Between these Norsemen and Columbus, the author finds a host of daring men who crossed the "great Sea of Darkness," thus enabling him to proclaim with evident satisfaction his summing up, that "knowledge and not genius directed the voyages of Columbus."

Beginning by chance his inquiries among the archives of the Vatican, the author could not avoid a pardonable pride in the early

\* HISTORY OF AMERICA BEFORE COLUMBUS. According to documents and approved authors. By P. De Roo. In two volumes. Philadelphia: The J. B. Lippincott Co.



achievements of his church and a resulting tendency to favor her claims. Of this fact he is confessedly conscious in his introduction. He has "kept a steady eye on the religious particulars"; he admits the "religious trend" of his work; but at the same time he has made it his "duty to hear the testimony of dissenting and infidel authors." He apologizes for quoting so frequently H. H. Bancroft and W. H. Prescott, "two authors whose religious ideas are either extremely vague or absolutely null when not inimical to Christianity."

Quite naturally the author's conclusions on a majority of the questions concerning primitive days are based upon the Scriptures. For instance, after examining the opinions of a multitude of scientists as to the probable time of the appearance of man on the earth, and summing up their widely divergent opinions, the author refuses to steer his "exploration bark" by their figures, and decides "for prudence to seek safety in the harbor opened to us by that venerable book," etc. Similar discrepancies existing among Bible students upon this point he easily disposes of by the statement that if we knew more about the Scriptures we could the better explain them.

Aside from the criticism that the work is more of a Middle Age church disquisition than a modern historical essay, one must note the difficulty that always attends such obsolete methods—the impossibility of rendering by them a verdict upon any mooted question. The mind is lost in uncertainty between the legendary and the authentic. Only when resting upon Scriptural ground does the author venture beyond the highly probable. In general, he rarely states a fixed opinion. Thus, of the texts of the Scriptures he finds that "which one is right and which wrong will most likely ever remain a matter of dispute"; the time and circumstances of the disappearance of the so-called Mound Builders are "involved in as deep mystery as those of their first appearance"; while concerning the supposed evidences of the Norsemen in Massachusetts, "explanation strictly historical is now impossible."

On the other hand, it should be said that no previous work has disclosed to the general reader so many disquisitions on the possible Christianization of the Western world before Columbus, nor made so full a compilation of the many opinions on this vexed question. The volumes will be read with interest even by those who lament that the author did not con-

fine himself to a narrower field and a less pre-judged attitude. Mention should be made of the several charts accompanying the descriptive matter. In closing, the author announces a similar work upon the spread of Christianity in America after Columbus.

EDWIN ERLE SPARKS.

#### TWO BOOKS ON BANKING.\*

The compiler of a history of banking in the United States is confronted at the outset by a difficulty inherent in the material with which he has to deal. Should the treatment be chronological? or should the subject-matter be divided into histories of banking in each of the States, with a separate section for banks chartered by the Federal government? The latter plan is the one followed by Mr. Knox in the work before us. This plan facilitates the tabulation and orderly arrangement of the vast array of details which defy all attempts at condensation; but on the other hand it makes the coördination of the material a practical impossibility and precludes the comprehensive view that is essential to complete understanding. The aim of the author was to gather all the information possible "upon every phase of banking in every State of the Union." This work, left unfinished at his death in 1892, has now been revised and brought up to date under the editorship of Mr. Bradford Rhodes and Mr. Youngman of the "Bankers' Magazine," with the assistance of "a corps of financial writers" who have furnished sketches of banking history in the several States. The result is a stout octavo volume of eight hundred and eighty closely printed pages, which, although it contains much information not elsewhere accessible, is not so much a connected history as a collection of material for one. To a certain extent the book has the advantage of being the work of a banker of training and ripe experience, who had, moreover, during his long service as Comptroller of the Currency, exceptional opportunities for familiarizing himself with the varied details of his subject; nevertheless, it

\* *A HISTORY OF BANKING IN THE UNITED STATES.* By the late John Jay Knox; assisted by a corps of financial writers in the various States. Revised and brought up to date by Bradford Rhodes and Elmer H. Youngman. New York: Bradford Rhodes & Co.

*CLEARING HOUSES: Their History, Methods, and Administration.* By James G. Cannon, Vice-President of the Fourth National Bank of the City of New York. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

is on the whole disappointing. The desire of the editors (it is impossible to determine the extent of Mr. Knox's authorship) to chronicle the facts without bias may be assumed to be the reason why all statement of basic principles and explanation of events by reference thereto is, as far as may be, omitted. This is somewhat like the play of "Hamlet" with Hamlet left out.

Strange as it may seem, the principles of sound banking have never been well understood in the United States, even by bankers themselves. As a consequence there has been nothing in the nature of progressive development with gradual addition of desirable features and elimination of defective ones. Instead, we have but a sorry record of the practical trial of almost every conceivable theory in regard to banking and credit. No other country has been the field for such a variety of foolish legislation upon the subject. Good banking systems in some of the States and bad systems in other States have existed side by side, yet seemingly with little or no comprehension, on the part of bankers, legislators, or the public generally, of what constituted the vital difference between them. At no time has a thoroughly sound, well-considered, and comprehensive system, adapted in all respects to the needs of the country, been in operation. The National Banking Law brought order out of the chaos which preceded its enactment, and has many excellent features, yet it is far from creating an ideal system. Its very success in protecting the note-holder from loss is responsible for the prevalence of erroneous ideas in regard to the true character of the note-issuing function. This function has always been one of the chief stumbling-blocks in the way of an understanding of banking principles. Ignorance of these principles led to the enactment of laws in some of the States, of which unscrupulous men were quick to take advantage, and "wildcat banks" and "stump-tail currency" were the logical sequence. Even in the States in which the note issues were on a sound basis, the volume in circulation was regulated more by accident — as, for example in New England, through the development of the Suffolk Bank redemption system — than as the result of a clear conception of the governing principle. This principle, stated briefly, is that no bank should pay out over its counter other bank notes than its own, and that provision should be made for daily redemption in all the commercial centres. In

this way only can true "elasticity" be secured and the volume of the currency be automatically adjusted to the needs of the community.

In a book more than half of which is made up of articles by some twenty-seven different authors, consistent exposition in the light of any one view of what is the true explanation of the occurrences described, is not to be expected; and it is not surprising, therefore, to find effects attributed to entirely different causes, — as on page 458, where one author thinks the panic of 1857 was due to the low tariff then in force; while another writer, on page 512, expresses the opinion that inflation of the currency was the cause. Such differences of opinion are perhaps inevitable in a work by so many hands. The editors, however, must be held responsible for not eliminating, so far as possible, the jargon of "the street" and adopting a scientific terminology in its place. To speak of "money," when "free loanable capital" is the correct phrase, may be sufficiently intelligible to the man who borrows or the banker who lends the capital; but the use of such language in a history is in the highest degree misleading. What wonder is it that when people are informed that "money is scarce" they should jump to the conclusion that the volume of the circulating medium is inadequate? Yet the simple truth is that it is not money but loanable capital that has become scarce, because the free capital of the country or the locality — which free capital may consist either of money or credit — is in use owing to increased business activity, or is locked up through apprehension on the part of its owners. It is true that money and capital and credit are, under some circumstances, interchangeable terms; but that need not here be taken into consideration, this not being the place for extended discussion of the relation between them.

Comment in detail upon the many topics treated in this volume would expand these remarks far beyond the limits of available space. As a storehouse of information, it is a welcome addition to banking literature. Many of the separate articles are ably written and are worthy of separate reviews. Much pains appears to have been taken to secure accuracy of statement. While there are occasional slips — as, for instance, on page 192, where it is a little surprising to read that the Metropolitan National Bank of Chicago failed in the year 1888, — such mistakes are remarkably few for a work of such magnitude.

The utility of the Clearing House as a labor-saving and time-saving device in banking is now well understood. Curiously enough, although the idea of offsetting mutual demands against each other and settling them by payment of the resulting balances only, is simplicity itself, the methods by which it is put into practice vary widely. Mr. Cannon has performed a service which bankers will appreciate, in setting forth in detail, in his book on "Clearing Houses," the machinery in use for this purpose in the different cities in the United States, and also in London, in Canada, and in Japan. The work is that of a banker thoroughly familiar with his subject and careful in his presentment of it.

Clearing Houses in their inception were the outgrowth of a practical necessity. The same consideration has led most of these institutions in the United States to assume functions other than the primary one for which they were established. Many have become to a greater or less degree a medium for united action on the part of their members. Rules regulating collection charges, rates of interest on deposits, banking hours, and other matters, have been adopted in many cities. The most important of the added functions is the pooling of resources in times of financial stress through the issue of Clearing House loan certificates. This contrivance, the most ingenious which has been evolved from the banking methods in vogue in the United States, affording as it does a partial remedy for the lack of elasticity in our currency, is discussed at length by Mr. Cannon. While pointing out the great benefit which has accrued from the resort to such certificates in critical times, he omits to indicate the disadvantage which their use implies. There can be no doubt that the issue of loan certificates by the New York banks in 1893 relieved the acuteness of the distress then prevalent; but it is true also that it intensified the currency famine and subjected bankers and merchants throughout the country to a heavy tax by causing an abnormally large discount on New York exchange. Alone among banks in the leading commercial centres, the Chicago banks have never made use of this device. There are many reasons for this; among them, the certainty of inducing a scarcity of currency, which could not fail to bear with severity upon the great market-place for products always bought and sold for cash, has ever been a potent consideration.

Mr. Cannon very justly criticises the custom

which obtains among the Boston banks of lending to each other the credit balances arising from the clearing. In commenting upon a somewhat similar practice in Chicago, he does not appear to note the important distinction that the Chicago banks trade their balances merely as a matter of convenience and to avoid the risk of carrying large sums of money through the streets. The necessity of being always prepared to make cash settlements is not in the least done away with. Such settlements are liable to be insisted upon at any time, and especially in periods of stringency.

FREDERICK W. GOOKIN.

#### FINDING A FRESH LAND.\*

In some glowing words concerning his country, an American poet sings:

"Here the last stand is made,  
If we fail here, what new Columbus bold,  
Steering brave prow through black seas unafraid,  
Finds out a fresh land where man may abide  
And freedom yet be saved?"

And the answer comes with no uncertain voice in the new book by Mr. Henry Demarest Lloyd, an amplification of his recent "Country without Strikes," and entitled, "Newest England, Notes of a Democratic Traveller in New Zealand, with Some Australian Comparisons." To those unfamiliar with the practical accomplishments of the statesmen guiding the destinies of the English-speaking people in the antipodes, the book will be a surprise; to all idealists and believers in human perfectibility it will be a delight; and to evolutionists generally it will be in a sense a stumbling-block. At the same time it is reasonable proof that many things we in the United States have been dismissing as utopian dreams are eminently practical in unselfish hands, requiring nothing more abstract than leaders of the people who have the welfare of the people first at heart, with intelligence enough to know where that welfare lies.

In 1890 the people of Australasia found the world slipping beneath their feet. A huge strike, extending through the Australian continent and its tributary islands, had been completely overthrown and the labor element left gasping with defeat. Concurrently, financial dishonesty and monetary stringency had paralyzed capital, so that in victory it was no

\* NEWEST ENGLAND: Notes of a Democratic Traveller in New Zealand, with Some Australian Companions. By Henry Demarest Lloyd. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co.



happier than its opponent in rout. In this emergency, as Mr. Lloyd tells us, there arose in New Zealand a small body of men, themselves the sons of the people, but sons who had not forgotten their upbringing, who stepped into the gap. The Bank of New Zealand, whining patriotism while it plundered rich and poor alike, was taken out of a slough of despond into which its managers had plunged it, and the country was thereby enabled to weather the financial storms which all but wrecked the sister colonies. This accomplished, a series of reforms was set on foot, the end of which is not yet. It is with these that Mr. Lloyd is chiefly concerned, and they are already so numerous that little more than a summary of them can be given.

First of all, the New Zealand government, recognizing tramps, paupers, and workless laborers as symptoms of a disease infecting the body politic, was wise enough to regard it as only one of several symptoms, among which were also to be counted millionaires when made by turning over to private individuals any of the powers of government for the sake of private gain. The system of taxation was therefore reversed. The tax which bore most heavily on the improvements of land, and so on enterprise and thrift, was taken off, and the burden thrown on vacant land. If the holdings were large, the tax was proportionately larger; if owned by an absentee, larger still; and the right to purchase any given estate at a ten per centum advance on the valuation given in for purposes of taxation was legalized — a measure which has given relief to scores of New Zealand families by enabling them to leave the overcrowded cities. Leases in perpetuity, with occupancy as an essential, make it impossible for the land to return again into the hands of the few. "No man now dreams," an eminent New Zealander is quoted as saying, "of founding a great landed estate in New Zealand."

In the public works, beginning with road-making and extending thence to bridge-building and even to the erection of public edifices, it has been found possible by the rulers of these islands to dispense altogether with the services of the middleman, to give the work directly to the workmen, and to give it in such a way that the weaker and less efficient among the workmen are fully secured in their chances of earning such a living as they are capable of earning.

Recognizing that in trades unions the only

efficient ally of the State against the greed of employers is to be found, the one bulwark against the wholesale manufacture of men of broken wills and hopeless futures, the government set about restraining the power of both employers and employees for ill, passing a compulsory arbitration law which at a single move made strikes and the attendant abuses of public rights impossible, but limiting its beneficence to members of trades unions alone. A strike is not legally impossible in New Zealand, but a strike by organized labor — the only form of strike which has proved effective — is impossible. So a lockout by employers, singly or in combination, is not legally impossible, but may take place only when their employees have failed to join themselves to some labor organization. It is significant that both sides not only welcome this innovation upon what some economists style natural rights, but refuse to avail themselves of the recommendation of the court below, the powers of which are limited to conciliation, and carry their cases to the point where a compulsory decree of the court of last resort ends the litigation by final adjudication.

The railroads, prime cause of many great fortunes through partiality and private contract elsewhere, already belonged to the state in New Zealand, yet had been administered by a board remote from the popular will. The management was placed directly in the government, which is fully amenable to the will of the people as expressed at the polls. As a result, the rates are fixed regardless of the wealth of the shipper or the value and quantities of his shipments, and the poor farmer and the rich manufacturer have exact equality in getting their wares to market. A single policy is declared — that of cheaper rates.

The government itself, without the intervention of a banker, advances money on lands for purposes of the improvement thereof, and the mortgage shark has disappeared with the rack renter. Not only this, but the government finds a market in London for the products of New Zealand industry, and advances money on consignments, as of agricultural products, in its hands and inspected. The wild dream of the Western and Southern populist, which would have had the American government issue debentures based upon wheat and other grain in governmental warehouses to the farmer, is in New Zealand an accomplished fact.

Women vote in New Zealand, and every needy individual who reaches the age of sixty-five is given a state pension of five dollars a



week, the moneys for this purpose being secured by a progressive income tax.

All these things have been "made to pay," as Mr. Lloyd is at pains to prove. Within the short time they have been operative they have been profitable to the country, and taxation has decreased. It is not pretended that all abuses have been rectified. A highly protective tariff still exists, for example; but there is a perfect recognition on the part of the government that the effect of such a measure is to enrich the rich and deplete the purses of the poor, and compensating taxation is arranged for in view of that fact.

Nor is the country standing still. The programme of the future contains such items as state fire insurance; zone rates on railroads; nationalized steamship lines, mines, and land; inexpensive law courts; state banking; and many more things of the sort, all of which seem to grow naturally out of existing conditions.

As will be seen, the book is of the greatest interest to all students of existing social conditions. It is written in Mr. Lloyd's simplest and best manner, and is, within certain limits, convincing. Yet there is too little stress laid on the fact that only ten years have elapsed since the beginning of these reforms was made — a mere second of time in sociology as in geology; that the New Zealand statesman is as exceptional in training and ambitions as in achievements; that "fraternalism," however different initially from "paternalism," still spells much the same thing; and that the proposed Australasian confederation places an entirely new aspect on the whole case.

WALLACE RICE.

#### RECENT RELIGIOUS DISCUSSIONS.\*

The volume entitled "Evolution and Theology" is made up of a series of articles published at various times. It is vigorous, aggressive, and suggestive.

\*EVOLUTION AND THEOLOGY, AND OTHER ESSAYS. By Otto Pfeiderer, D.D. Edited by Orello Cons. New York: The Macmillan Co.

THE RELIGION OF A GENTLEMAN. By Charles F. Dole. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.

THE CHRISTIAN CONCEPTION OF HOLINESS. By E. H. Askwith, M.A. New York: The Macmillan Co.

THE SOUL OF A CHRISTIAN. By Frank Granger. New York: The Macmillan Co.

THE DOCTRINES OF GRACE. By John Watson, M.A., D.D. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co.

THE RIDDLE OF THE UNIVERSE. By Ernst Haeckel. New York: Harper & Brothers.

WHENCE AND WHITHER. By Paul Carus. Chicago: The Open Court Company.

The author occasionally pushes his view to a point that is self-destructive. Thus, he says: "If it is the methodic cardinal proposition of the science of to-day that we have to explain every condition as the causally determined development out of a preceding one, this excludes the appearance of any condition, event, action, or personality, which is not explicable out of the factors of the preceding conditions and according to the laws of genesis in general" (page 9). This assertion leaves no standing-ground for human thought as a free, self-directed process. All mental activity sinks to a series of causal events, each series on the same footing as every other series. The earth-worm leaves a shiny trail on the flag it traverses. The direction it pursues has no significance, has no rational basis. The movement, at its highest and its lowest expression, is merely an obscure fact with no quality in the realm of truth.

"The Religion of a Gentleman" — the religion of a man — is admirable in purpose and in execution. The author is possessed of strong spiritual susceptibilities, ruddy life, and quick intellect. His aim is to unite these human endowments in one coherent self-sustaining whole. The book will be helpful to all who are struggling for such a reconciliation, and find themselves embarrassed by obtrusive irrational elements in religion. With sound common-sense, the author grasps at once the inner substance of faith.

"The Christian Conception of Holiness" is an effort to unite Christian doctrine and evolution in one harmonious conception. The intermediate thought by which this is done is "the gospel of creation," the development of a higher form of spiritual life. "God is a being whose every thought is love." "Creation is one great unselfish thought, the bringing into being of creatures who can know the happiness which God himself knows." The author has a vigorous hold upon his subject, and scatters light freely along the discussion. One who gladly accepts this general line of reconciliation will still be inclined to go farther, or less far, in the details of presentation, according to the degree in which he has worked out similar lines of inquiry. It is a bold region, full of various and captivating views. The manner of thought and expression is so isolated as to detract somewhat from the popular value of the discussion.

"The Soul of a Christian" is a book quite of its own order, and well deserves attention. The writer states his object in his first sentence in this wise: "It is the purpose of this essay to describe the Christian life, as far as possible, in the terms, and with the methods, of psychology." The method pursued is discursive. The chapters have no very close connection, and the discussion in each is free. It is a book that offers itself to a piecemeal perusal, and rewards it by many flashes of light. It cannot fail to help us to a better understanding of the connection of nervous and spiritual phenomena.

The fourteen chapters on "The Doctrines of Grace," though not offered as sermons, have the proportion and independence of pulpit discourses. They are characterized by a warmth of feeling, quickness of intellect, and common-sense which should make them acceptable not only within but beyond the circle of assent to the doctrines involved in them.

"The Riddle of the Universe" seems to be a misnomer as a title, for the author makes no riddle whatever of the world, denying most of that which others regard as mysterious. Professor Haeckel has been from the beginning, and still remains, a very flat-footed empiricist. Mental phenomena with him are simply a phase of physical phenomena. Rarely is a man so destitute of all the instruments and insights of spiritual knowledge as Professor Haeckel. If one with no better furniture of powers were to give himself to science, he would be regarded simply as a charlatan. The Professor has this merit: he is no way afraid of his own conclusions, and puts them unreservedly in language appropriate to them, without the disguise of a phraseology that belongs to a higher philosophy. The book is a loose statement of opinions, his own and others, on a variety of spiritual and quasi-spiritual themes.

"Whence and Whither" is, like the previous volume, an effort to answer great questions out of meagre resources. Empirical monism is largely logomachy. It regards very diverse relations as alike because it has applied to them similar language. Its explanations are verbal, not real. At bottom, it is most utterly unempirical, since a spiritual experience is wholly wanting or boldly thrust aside. Listen to this explanation of memory, and depart being fed: "Memory is nothing but the psychical aspect of the preservation of physiological form. Some sense-impression or its reaction has left a trace which in the general metabolism preserves its form, for every particle discarded is replaced in the very same mode of grouping by another particle of the same kind, so that the structure remains the same in spite of the change of the material, and possesses the capability of producing the same kind of feeling" (page 20). In noticing a book, it may be one's duty to give some intimation of what persons would probably be pleased with it. We have no more convenient phrase at hand than that of Lincoln: Those who like this sort of thing will find this the sort of thing they will like.

JOHN BASCOM.

WHEN "The International Monthly" was established a year ago, the announcement was made that many of its articles would be reprinted in book form. The first fruits of this promise appear in the shape of a volume, now issued, which contains Senator Rambaud's scholarly monograph upon "The Expansion of Russia." The volume bears the imprint of the International Monthly, Burlington, Vermont, since the Macmillan Co. no longer act as the publishers.

#### BRIEFS ON NEW BOOKS.

Some notable  
bibliographical  
work on Dante.

A truly noble piece of bibliographical work is the "Catalogue of the Dante Collection" presented by Professor Willard Fiske to the Cornell University Library. This catalogue, the work of Mr. Theodore Wesley Koch, is now complete in two volumes containing an aggregate of over six hundred large double-columned pages. A first part, covering "Dante's Works," was issued over two years ago; the remaining section (which is five or six times the larger of the two), is a bibliography of "Works on Dante," and has just now appeared. It is a work of amazing industry, including references to a great mass of fugitive material, and even to critical reviews of the more important modern works. The complete catalogue includes more titles than have ever before been brought together in any work of Dante bibliography. Not the least interesting feature of this work is the introductory chapter written by Professor Fiske, in which he tells how the collection was brought together, and makes some extremely interesting statements by way of comparison between Dante and the other world-poets. It seems that as regards editions, translations, and commentaries, Dante occupies a higher place than Homer, Shakespeare, or Goethe. His *fama mondiale* has resulted in more than seventy distinct translations into English, French, German, Spanish, Dutch, Greek, and Latin, with perhaps a dozen more into other languages and dialects. In this comparative reckoning, Homer has about fifty versions, and Shakespeare hardly more than thirty. During the present century alone, there have been about four hundred and forty Italian editions of the "Divine Comedy." The Cornell Dante Collection now numbers seven thousand bound volumes, besides other material, and more than twenty-five thousand cards are needed for its catalogue. These facts we take from Mr. Koch's pamphlet on "The Growth and Importance of the Cornell Dante Collection," published simultaneously with the "Catalogue." Another pamphlet by Mr. Koch, also just published, is a hand-list of the framed portraits and other Dante pictures in the same collection. There is a thoroughness about the way in which all this work has been done that commands our admiration, and Cornell University is certainly to be congratulated both upon its Dante library and the accomplished custodian thereof.

Short lives of  
three great  
Americans.

The "Riverside Biographical Series" is inaugurated by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Company with three entertaining volumes — one on Andrew Jackson by Mr. William Garrott Brown, one on James B. Eads by his grandson Mr. Louis How, and one on Benjamin Franklin by Mr. Paul Elmer More. Mr. Brown's account of the hero of New Orleans is a rarely impartial account of a career which, as he observes, has always made stanch friends or bitter

enemies, leaving the reader, it may be, with a confused sense of Jackson's proper place in the hearts of his countrymen, even while it stimulates him to form an opinion of his own upon the data abundantly brought forth. From Jackson to Eads is a long step, from whatever point of view; and Mr. How has found a congenial and pious task in extolling the virtues of his kinsman with considerable and pardonable enthusiasm and some little skill in seeking and disclosing the critical moments of his long and most useful life. The St. Louis Bridge and the New Orleans jetties have made Eads's fame secure, and are sufficiently well known; Mr. How rescues an account of his services to his country at the outbreak of the war between the States as well, though a more detailed history of his building of the Western flotilla of ironclads would have been welcome. A complete change of style is to be noted in Mr. More's account of Franklin, a certain lightness of touch and thorough appreciation of the real homely humor with which Goodman Richard's life is so fully seasoned pervading his pages. The books are small and the lives are correspondingly brief; but they are all worthy the men they celebrate. Portraits add to their value in each case.

*The story of a Tramp in England.*

The name of Mr. J. H. Crawford is not much known in English letters, but his "Autobiography of a Tramp" (Longmans, Green, & Co.), with its delightful flavor of out-of-door life and freedom from town miseries, will serve to make subsequent works from his hand something to be looked for. The hero of the story is a little English boy, and his tramping is done in his native island. It is interesting to see how like the most conventional of human beings this wandering lad was bred. He learned his lessons with the same sorrow and forced perseverance which most of us are called upon to pay as the price of education; his father and mother loved him quite as much and expressed it quite as unsuccessfully as other parents, and his smiles and tears were no more common and no further apart than those of the most respectable urchin that ever hated the taste and feeling of soap. The pictures are quite as realistic as the text, but far less artistic, being reproduced from photographs derived from various and not always congruous sources. The book will be most pleasant to read in the season when snow has covered the ground and mist-gray clouds the sky.

*Mr. Hearn's "Shadowings" of Japan.*

In his volume of "Shadowings" (Little, Brown, & Co.), Mr. Lafcadio Hearn has given us an interesting if not deeply significant study of Japanese thought and feeling. In the dedication (to Paymaster Mitchell McDonald of the U. S. Navy) he says, "Herein I have made some attempt to satisfy your wish for 'a few more queer stories from the Japanese'; and the purpose is one which the book fulfils. The stories are told with an effective direct-

ness which gives the impression of artless simplicity, an impression serving to heighten the sense of reality in them. For those who love to have the grotesque and the fanciful made real, and who find a charm in credulous sincerity, the book will have a distinct fascination. There is in it no direct attempt to explain Japanese civilization; it is a volume to be read for pleasure rather than for information, yet the reader cannot help gaining from it a clearer notion of some of the elemental things in Japanese feeling and character. The long chapter on "Japanese Female Names" is full of suggestions of the fundamentally poetic nature of Japanese thought, and the chapter on "Old Japanese Songs" may well serve to give suggestions to English poets. The strange iterations, the naïve baldness, have an air of originality that is strikingly effective. The book ends with a group of studies and stories written by Mr. Hearn himself, having much of the same misty and dreamy character of those he merely reproduces. Mechanically the book is very attractive.

*Tales of a Zoophilist.*

There was a time, not very remote, when the works of the Rev. J. G. Wood were the sources of popular information concerning all that was interesting and curious in the life of animals. In much the same vein and for the same purpose that this author wrote his "Man and Beast, Here and Hereafter," Dr. Thomas G. Gentry privately published his "Life and Immortality," which now appears in a new edition under the title "Intelligence in Plants and Animals" (Doubleday, Page & Co.). The book contains a very extensive assortment of instances of curious and remarkable activities in plants and animals, which in the author's opinion indicate a higher order of intelligence than that usually credited to them. This so-called intelligence is the basis upon which the author founds his arguments, scientific and scriptural, for the immortality of all forms of life. He details his own observations and those of others very freely, but withal not very critically. While in the main the facts reported will be accepted, the terminology employed in the argument and the conclusions reached will meet with objections. Notwithstanding the somewhat pronounced views of the author, the book is very interesting and will be a valuable addition to the literature of animal lore. Some excellent photographs from nature, by Mr. Dugmore, supplement the numerous illustrations.

*The Psalms as poetry.*

In "The Poetry of the Psalms" (Crowell) Dr. Henry van Dyke has given us a serviceable "Introduction to the study of the Psalms in English, as poetry." While the work contains little that is really new, yet we know of nothing quite like it in the way of a brief popular hand-book to the English Psalter. Dr. van Dyke dwells on the inadequacy of any translation, then proceeds to speak of the parallelisms and the various kinds of lyrics. In the greatest



psalms he finds "deep and genuine love of nature," "a passionate sense of the beauty of holiness," "an intense joy in God." He seems not to have used the opportunity to emphasize the contrast, which many besides Matthew Arnold have observed, between the poetic fervor of the King James Psalter and the utterly flat, stale, and wearisome monotony of our modern hymnology, which shows too little improvement over the Bay Psalm Book. We hope, too, the time will soon come when it will be deemed unnecessary to show that to study the Bible as literature does not injure it as "a rule of faith and conduct." There is no good reason for not indenting paragraphs, the failure to do so often causing obscurity. Otherwise the volume is typographically beautiful.

"A Garden of Simples."

In the old days, Mrs. Martha Bockée Flint reminds us, it used to be the custom to administer tea made from the burrs of the Virginia stickseed (*echinospermum virginicum*) for otherwise incorrigible cases of forgetfulness. Her whole book serves the same purpose, for no one can fail to retain such impressions as he gains from even glancing at the old-fashioned binding and paper label of "A Garden of Simples" (Scribner). It is such a book as Jeffery taught us to love, filled with all the delicate spirituality which Nature wears when seen with loving eyes, and imbued throughout with the charm of an elder day. The interests are often confessedly literary, as in the chapters on "A Posy from Spenser," or the "Flowers of Chaucer's Poems." From that they wander to delicately material things,—such as honey, most poetic of human aliments, or "The Secrets of a Salad," no light topic to those who know. The history of America is not to be neglected in so eclectic a work, as little essays on "Liberty Tea" and "Indian Plant Names" attest. We can hardly imagine a pleasanter gift to a charming woman, nor a more charming woman than she to whom such a book makes its full appeal.

Huxley as a leader in Science.

A recent volume in the "Leaders in Science" series (Putnam) is Mr. P. Chalmers Mitchell's life of the great English evolutionist and agnostic, Thomas H. Huxley. The perspective in which the author views his subject enables him to present a comprehensive and well proportioned account of the life of this leader of the modern school of biologists. The author is himself an investigator of some note, and he renders a popular account of Huxley's most important contributions to the sciences of vertebrate and invertebrate anatomy, and of paleontology, as well as to the development hypothesis. With equal clearness and fulness he relates Huxley's public services, and defines his position as the opponent of materialism and the exponent of agnosticism. His attitude on theological questions, as well as his ethical ideals, are clearly stated. The book does not aim to be an intimate biography. It is a sym-

pathetic but unbiased and just appreciation of Huxley's life and work, in concise form; and it is a worthy compeer of the other books of the series to which it belongs.

Retaliating on Mr. Kipling.

Recently the lines of Mr. Rudyard Kipling seem not to have fallen in pleasant places. Mr. W. J. Peddicord writes, and publishes at his own expense, "Rudyard Reviewed," seemingly actuated by Mr. Kipling's dislike of America and Americans. At least, the critic does not attack the poet and traveller on æsthetic grounds in the ordinary acceptation of the term, but rather because the Anglo-Indian did not see in America all that her more devoted children would have him see. We think Mr. Peddicord has wasted both time and energy, and his residence in Oregon we take to be an encouraging sign that regions nearer the East are largely indifferent to the expressed prejudices of a young man however distinguished. — Miss Marie Corelli takes stronger ground in her "Patriotism or Self-Advertisement" (Lippincott), devoted to the execration, as a whole and in all of its parts, of that jingle so widely known as "An Absent-Minded Beggar." The punishment doubtless fits the crime; but it makes us feel a little sorry for the criminal, nevertheless.

A book of pleasant fancies.

The charm of a pleasing personality runs through the brief chapters of Mrs. Alice Dew-Smith's "Diary of a Dreamer" (Putnam), and gives a color of reality to what might otherwise be but "trifles light as air." With a bright abandon to the mood of the moment, the author tells us her experiences with tortoises and cats, with her husband's dictionaries and writing-desk, and with the problems that confront one in building a house and furnishing it. The themes are often inconsequential and the experiences not particularly dramatic, but they furnish occasion for much vivacious comment upon the every-day affairs of life. The book is to be read in moments of relaxation when the reader is willing to be entertained without any stirring appeal to the imagination. Any single chapter of the forty-five can be read in ten minutes, and each is interesting in itself apart from the others, and leaves its distinct impression. On the other hand, the dream atmosphere is not always compelling, and at times leaves one with the feeling that we have when over the breakfast-table a friend tells us a fantastic sleep experience of the night.

A new volume of "Nature's Miracles."

The third volume in the series entitled "Nature's Miracles" (Fords, Howard & Hulbert) is the continuation of Professor Elisha Gray's popular account of modern science, devoted particularly to the subjects of electricity and magnetism. Professor Gray is of course thoroughly at home in this field, and his account is a most interesting and instructive one, the story of wireless telegraphy, and the results of



the electrical exploitation of Niagara Falls, reading like a fairy tale. Especially entertaining is the chapter on "Some Curiosities," devoted largely to the strange properties of selenium.

*Views of the  
Grand Cañon.*

Each recurring Holiday season has of late brought with it some unique specimen of book-manufacturing ingenuity from the press of Mr. Frank S. Thayer, of Denver. The series began, as we remember, with a collection of photographic views of stuffed wild animals in their native lairs, the negatives for which, we were given to understand, had been secured at great peril and through years of patient waiting by a mighty hunter of the region who had been persuaded or bribed to substitute a camera for his rifle in furtherance of the enterprise. This season Mr. Thayer's contribution is an album of fifteen photographic reproductions in color, collectively entitled "Glimpses of the Grand Cañon of the Colorado," which we have inspected with caution. The plates are showy and effective, and are neatly mounted on ash-colored paper, and encased in flexible decorated covers. The pictures selected are representative, and convey a good idea of the remarkable scenery of the region.

*Love Letters  
of a musician.*

A vein of delicate sentiment, a graceful and refined fancy, and the ability to realize vividly for the reader bits of landscape with their proper atmosphere, make Miss Myrtle Reed's "Later Love Letters of a Musician" (Putnam) a book to be enjoyed for its artistic charm. The letters, of which there are nearly thirty, each preceded by an appropriate phrase of music set alone on the page, are largely the expression of artistic responsiveness to the moods of nature or to some of the suggestive experiences of a musician's life. The book is very artistically printed, and is one to be enjoyed for more than the first reading, a thing that cannot be said of many a more pretentious volume.

#### BRIEFER MENTION.

"The Transition Period" is a new volume in the "Periods of European Literature" (Scribner), edited by Professor Saintsbury. It is the work of Mr. G. Gregory Smith, and fills the gap between Mr. Snell's "Fourteenth Century" and the editor's forthcoming discussion of "The Earlier Renaissance." The author has brought much learning and no little animation to his somewhat thankless task of dealing with the most barren period of modern literature, a period which includes Villon and Malory, the Scotch group of poets, the "Morgante Maggiore," the "Coplas" of Manrique, the "Cent Nouvelles Nouvelles," "Till Eulenspiegel," the "Imitation," the ballads, and the beginnings of the drama in France and England.

Miss Estelle M. Hurl's little book on Sir Joshua Reynolds forms a welcome and pictorially attractive number in the "Riverside Art Series" (Houghton).

The volume is apparently meant to be in some sort a text-book, or an elementary manual for the teacher, and hence its style is simple and its information mainly rudimentary. There is an introductory outline of Reynolds's life, together with some general appreciation of his work; but the text is largely a running commentary on the pictures, of which there is about one to each chapter, making seventeen in all. These are well chosen and handsomely reproduced.

Fifty pages of introduction, a hundred pages of notes, and three hundred pages of extracts are, roughly speaking, the contents of the volume of "Selections from the Poetry of Lord Byron" which Dr. Frederick I. Carpenter has prepared for the series of "English Readings" published by Messrs. Henry Holt & Co. This is one of the best books of the admirable series in which it appears, and was rather more needed than any of the others. No one to-day wants the whole of Byron, and a book which will help us to keep in mind the best of him does a real service to literature. The estimate made by the editor is sympathetic, yet carefully discriminating, and the judgments expressed are in the main temperate and sound.

With the appearance of Volume XVIII. (containing the remainder of the short stories) the "Shenandoah" edition of the novels and stories of Mr. Frank R. Stockton which has been in course of publication by Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons during the past year, reaches temporary completion. Like all of Messrs. Scribner's well-known subscription sets, the mechanical form of the "Shenandoah" edition could hardly be improved upon. Mr. Stockton may well be envied the distinction conferred upon him by his publishers, for it is not often that an author has the satisfaction of seeing his work presented in so beautiful a form. The set should take a prominent place on the shelves of every admirer of Mr. Stockton's peculiar and inimitable genius.

"The Beginnings of English Literature," by Mr. Charlton M. Lewis, is a small volume published by Messrs. Ginn & Co. "Its purpose is to give to those who do not, for the present at least, require an intimate acquaintance with Old and Middle English authors, such a knowledge of their characteristics and historical relations as may serve for an introduction to the study of the Elizabethan and later periods." It offers a compromise between the very elementary books and those which are made unduly repellant by being crammed with minor names and facts. It includes many extracts, and is altogether a readable and useful little book.

Professor J. Scott Clark's "Study of English and American Poets" (Scribner) is a companion volume to the author's "Study of English Prose Writers," published over two years ago. The method is the same in both volumes. Each author treated is given a biography, a page or two of references to critical appreciations, and something like thirty or forty pages of classified excerpts from the best critics, together with illustrative passages from the poet himself. Twenty poets are considered altogether, six of them being Americans. We have great confidence in the value of this method of studying literature, and believe that teachers will find these volumes by Professor Clark a useful adjunct to their work.

Mr. Stopford Brooke's erstwhile "Primer," later known by the simpler title of "English Literature," has just made a third appearance, with an additional chap-

ter by the author, and two supplementary chapters on American literature by Mr. George Rice Carpenter (Macmillan). Praise has long since been exhausted in dealing with this little book, which, considering its limited scope, is as good as could well be imagined. Speaking of Mr. Brooke's added chapter, however, we are bound to take exception to the statement that Morris and Rossetti and Mr. Swinburne have remained "out of sympathy with modern life." The poets of "Jenny" and "Poems by the Way" and "Songs before Sunrise" need no defence against such a charge, and it is surprising indeed that Mr. Brooke should have expressed such an opinion of them.

Having exhausted the bibliographical possibilities of the longer novels of Charles Dickens in a volume issued some two or three years ago, Mr. F. G. Kitton has turned his attention to the "minor writings," and the results of his work in this field are contained in the latest volume of the "Book-Lover's Library" (A. C. Armstrong & Son). The amount of labor necessary to identify the numerous periodical contributions and miscellaneous papers of the novelist cannot easily be estimated, but Mr. Kitton's unflinching enthusiasm for his subject has prevailed over all difficulties. Taken together, the two volumes form as complete and exact a bibliographical record of the literary productions of Charles Dickens as could be desired.

#### NOTES.

"The Book of Daniel," edited by Dr. S. R. Driver, is a volume of "The Cambridge Bible for Schools and Colleges," published by the Macmillan Co.

"A Reader in Physical Geography for Beginners," by Professor Richard E. Dodge, is a recent educational publication of Messrs. Longmans, Green, & Co.

"Springtime Flowers," by Miss Mae Ruth Norcross, is a book of "easy lessons in botany" for very young children, published by Messrs. Silver, Burdett & Co.

"The Civilization of the East," by Dr. Fritz Hommel, and "Plant Life and Structure," by Dr. E. Dennert, are the latest of the "Temple Primers," published by the Macmillan Co.

"A Hero and Some Other Folk," being a volume of essays by Mr. William A. Quayle, has reached a third edition, and bears the imprint of Messrs. Jennings & Pye, Cincinnati.

Mr. Samuel Usher, of Boston, publishes a memorial address, by Dr. R. S. Storrs, upon the late Professor Edwards Amasa Park, of Andover. The book may be obtained from Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons.

The American Book Co. publish a "Higher Algebra," by Professor John F. Downey. They also send us an "Elementary Anatomy, Physiology, and Hygiene for Higher Grammar Grades," by Dr. Winfield V. Hall.

In addition to their collective edition of the writings of Count Tolstoy, the Messrs. Crowell publish, in a form of its own, a new volume of "Essays, Letters, and Miscellanies," the translations by Mr. Aylmer Maude and others.

"The Cocktail Book," further described as "A Sideboard Manual for Gentlemen," is a recent publication of Messrs. L. C. Page & Co. It is a very small book indeed, but its dimensions are by no means proportioned to its usefulness.

"Shakespeare's Life and Work," by Mr. Sidney Lee, as now published by the Macmillan Co., is an abridgment of the author's "Life" of the poet, prepared chiefly for the use of students. It retains all the essentials of the larger work, although reduced to something like half its compass.

"Kant's Cosmogony," as embodied chiefly in his "Natural History and Theory of the Heavens," is given us in an English version by Dr. W. Hastie, who has not only made the translation, but has also supplied it with an introduction and other editorial apparatus. The work is issued in this country by the Macmillan Co.

"Famous Geometrical Theorems and Problems" is the subject which Mr. W. W. Rupert has undertaken to discuss, for the instruction and entertainment of mathematically-minded persons, in a series of four pamphlets, published by Messrs. D. C. Heath & Co. Other monographs in this series will follow, all under the general editorship of Mr. Webster Wells.

"Edwin Booth and his Contemporaries" (Page), edited by Brander Mathews and Lawrence Hutton, is a new edition of a work first published about fifteen years ago. It is a collection of chapters, by various hands, upon the English and American actors and actresses who have been prominent during the last half-century, and is furnished with an interesting series of portraits.

The Macmillan Co. announce that they have acquired the publication rights of Mr. James Ford Rhodes's "History of the United States from the Compromise of 1850," hitherto issued under the imprint of Messrs. Harper & Brothers. A new edition of the work, embodying a few minor changes and typographical corrections, will be issued at once.

Two interesting speeches shortly to be issued in printed form by Messrs. T. Y. Crowell & Co. are Lord Roseberry's "Questions of Empire" and Hon. Joseph H. Choate's "Abraham Lincoln," both of which were delivered in November last—the former before the students of the University of Glasgow and the latter before the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution.

"The Story of American History for Elementary Schools," by Mr. Albert F. Blaisdell, is a first book of our national history published by Messrs. Ginn & Co. A still more elementary work is "America's Story for America's Children," by Miss Mara L. Pratt, published by Messrs. D. C. Heath & Co. There are to be five parts of this work, forming a series of graded reading-books.

Professor Moses Coit Tyler, of Cornell University, died on Dec. 28 at his home in Ithaca. Professor Tyler's career was a most active and distinguished one. He was born in Griswold, Conn., in 1835, was graduated from Yale in 1857, from 1867 to 1881 was Professor in the English department of the University of Michigan, and from 1881 to his death was Professor of American history at Cornell. He was author of many books, a frequent writer in the periodicals, and was a contributor to THE DIAL from the beginning of the paper.

"The Religion of Abraham Lincoln," a pamphlet published by the G. W. Dillingham Co., reproduces a correspondence that passed some years ago between Colonel R. G. Ingersoll and General C. H. T. Collis. The purport of it is to refute the charge that Lincoln was essentially a Voltairean in his religious attitude; but the documents prove little either way. Lincoln and Voltaire were about as far apart as possible in

temperament, but in the matter of their fundamental convictions there is much to be said for Ingersoll's opinion.

"Patriotic Eloquence Relating to the Spanish-American War and Its Issues" (Scribner) is the title of a compilation made by Messrs. Robert L. Fulton and Thomas C. Trueblood. The selections range all the way from the pinchbeck rhetoric of Senator Beveridge and the platitudes of Senator Depew, to the genuine oratory, inspired by patriotism of the old-fashioned sort, of such men as Mr. Carl Schurz, Dr. Henry van Dyke, Senator Towne, and Senator Hoar.

#### TOPICS IN LEADING PERIODICALS.

January, 1901.

Adventure, A Wonderful. Chalmers Roberts. *World's Work*.  
Advertising Disfigurement. A. R. Kimball. *Scribner*.  
Armies in China, Comparison of. T. F. Millard. *Scribner*.  
Athena, Modern. George Horton. *Scribner*.  
Australian Commonwealth, The. H. H. Luak. *Rev. of Revs.*  
Bernhardt in her 'Teens. Albert Schinz. *Lippincott*.  
Caucasus of Russia, The. Henry Norman. *Scribner*.  
Civil Service Reform, Purpose of. H. L. Nelson. *Forum*.  
Clubs, Odd. Lucy Monroe. *Lippincott*.  
College Graduate, Is he Impracticable? R. E. Jones. *Forum*.  
Colonies and Nation. Woodrow Wilson. *Harper*.  
Confederacy, Last Days of. Sara M. Handy. *Atlantic*.  
Congressional Apportionment, New. Henry Gannett. *Forum*.  
Davis, Cushman Kellogg. S. G. Smith. *Review of Reviews*.  
District of Columbia in its Centennial Year. *Forum*.  
East London Shadow and Sunlight. Walter Besant. *Century*.  
Education, A Gap in. H. D. Sedgwick, Jr. *Atlantic*.  
Electors and Coming Election. Albert Shaw. *Rev. of Revs.*  
Empress Dowager, The. R. Van Bergen. *Atlantic*.  
Exploration, A Century of. C. C. Adams. *World's Work*.  
Fig-Growing Industry in California. L. O. Howard. *Forum*.  
Friars, Filipinos, and Land. J. B. Rodgers. *Rev. of Revs.*  
Gilman, President, at Johns Hopkins. N. M. Butler. *R. of R.*  
Government, Cost of. Carroll D. Wright. *Century*.  
Hamlet's Castle. Jacob A. Riis. *Century*.  
Immigration, New Problems of. P. F. Hall. *Forum*.  
Japan, My. Poultney Bigelow. *Harper*.  
Liberal Party in England, The. *Forum*.  
Missions, Foreign, in 20th Century. E. F. Merriam. *R. of R.*  
Müller, Max. A. V. Williams Jackson. *Forum*.  
Nature's Beauty, Trust to Protect. S. Baxter. *Rev. of Revs.*  
New Century, Great Tasks of the. *World's Work*.  
New Orleans, Old Cabildo of. Grace King. *Harper*.  
Panama and Nicaragua Canals Compared. A. Davis. *Forum*.  
Park Making as National Art. H. B. Merwin. *World's Work*.  
Patent Office, The U. S. E. V. Smalley. *Century*.  
Pekin, Fall of. Gilbert Reid. *Forum*.  
Peking, Besieged in. Cecil E. Payen. *Century*.  
Phillips, Stephen. Edmund Gosse. *Century*.  
Pittsburg, A Glimpse of. W. L. Scaife. *Atlantic*.  
Poetry, American, Century of. O. L. Triggs. *Forum*.  
Polar Work, Present and Future. *World's Work*.  
Public Expenditures, Growth of. C. A. Conant. *Atlantic*.  
Publishing, New Tendencies in. A Publisher. *World's Work*.  
Reconstruction of Southern States. Woodrow Wilson. *Atlan.*  
Rio Grande, Canons of the. R. T. Hill. *Century*.  
Roberts, Lord. Winston Spencer Churchill. *World's Work*.  
Robinson, Rowland E. Julia C. R. Dorr. *Atlantic*.  
Rodin, Auguste. W. C. Brownell. *Scribner*.  
Smokeless Cannon Powder. Hudson Maxim. *Forum*.  
Snow-Plough, Work on a. H. H. Lewis. *World's Work*.  
Soil, Going Back to the. J. P. Mowbray. *World's Work*.  
Time-Spirit of the 20th Century. Elizabeth Bialand. *Atlantic*.  
Villard, Henry, Reminiscences of. Murat Halstead. *R. of R.*  
Washington: A Predestined Capital. Anne Wharton. *Lipp.*  
Wealth and Morals. Wm. Lawrence. *World's Work*.  
Winchelsea, Rye, and "Denis Duval." Henry James. *Scrib.*  
Yale, The New. H. A. Smith. *World's Work*.

#### LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

[The following list, containing 125 titles, includes books received by THE DIAL since its last issue.]

#### BIOGRAPHY AND MEMOIRS.

Memories of the Tennysons. By Rev. H. D. Rawnsley. Illus., 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 232. Macmillan Co. \$2.25.  
Military Reminiscences of the Civil War. By Jacob Dolson Cox, A.M. In 2 vols., with photographic portraits, large 8vo, gilt tops, uncut. Scribner's Sons. \$6. net.  
Orestes A. Brownson's Latter Life, 1856-1876. By Henry F. Brownson. With portrait, large 8vo, pp. 629. Detroit: H. F. Brownson. \$3.  
Verbeck of Japan, a Citizen of No Country: A Life Story of Foundation Work Inaugurated by Guido Fridolin Verbeck. By William Elliot Griffis. Illus., 12mo, pp. 376. F. H. Revell Co. \$1.25.  
Edwards Amasa Park, D.D., LL.D.: A Memorial Address. By Richard Salter Storrs, D.D. Large 8vo, pp. 71. For sale by Charles Scribner's Sons. 50 cts.

#### HISTORY.

The History of Colonization from the Earliest Times to the Present Day. By Henry C. Morris. In 2 vols., 8vo, gilt tops, uncut. Macmillan Co. \$4.  
The Transit of Civilization from England to America in the Seventeenth Century. By Edward Eggleston. 8vo, uncut, pp. 344. D. Appleton & Co. \$1.50.  
Cabot Bibliography. With an Introductory Essay on the Careers of the Cabots, Based upon an Independent Examination of the Sources of Information. By George Parker Winship. Large 8vo, uncut, pp. 180. Dodd, Mead & Co.  
The Spanish Conquest in America. By Sir Arthur Helps. New edition, in 4 vols., edited by M. Oppenheim. Vol. I., with maps, 12mo, pp. 369. John Lane. \$1.50.  
Voyages of the Elizabethan Seamen to America: Select Narratives from the "Principal Navigations" of Hakluyt. Edited by Edward John Payne, M.A. Second Series; illus., 12mo, uncut, pp. 298. Oxford University Press.  
The Frigate Constitution: The Central Figure of the Navy under Sail. By Ira N. Hollis. Illus., 12mo, gilt top, pp. 263. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.50.  
The Expansion of the American People, Social and Territorial. By Edwin Erle Sparks, Ph.D. Illus., 12mo, gilt top, pp. 461. Scott, Foresman & Co. \$2.  
History of the People of the Netherlands. By Petrus Johannes Blok; trans. by Ruth Putnam. Part III., The War with Spain. With maps, large 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 539. G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$2.50.  
Thrilling Days in Army Life. By General George A. Forsyth, U.S.A.; illus. by Rufus F. Zogbaum. 12mo, pp. 197. Harper & Brothers. \$1.50.  
The Civilization of the East. By Dr. Fritz Hommel. Illus., 24mo, pp. 141. "Temple Primers." Macmillan Co. 40 cts. net.

#### GENERAL LITERATURE.

An Englishwoman's Love-Letters. 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 322. Doubleday, Page & Co. \$1.50 net.  
Sharpe and Flatz. By Eugene Field; collated by Slauson Thompson. In 2 vols., 12mo, gilt tops, uncut. Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2.50.  
The Clergy in American Life and Letters. By Daniel Dulany Addison. 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 400. "National Studies in American Letters." Macmillan Co. \$1.25.  
The Oxford Book of English Verse, 1250-1900. Chosen and edited by A. T. Quiller-Couch. 12mo, gilt top, pp. 1084. Oxford University Press. \$1.90 net.  
Reminiscences of Oxford. By Rev. W. Tuckwell, M.A. Illus., 8vo, gilt top, pp. 288. Cassell & Co. \$2.  
Concerning Children. By Charlotte Perkins (Stetson) Gilman. 12mo, pp. 298. Small, Maynard & Co. \$1.25.  
Poets and Poetry of Indiana, 1800-1900. Compiled and edited by Benjamin S. Parker and Enos B. Heiney. With portraits, 12mo, pp. 464. Silver, Burdett & Co. \$1.50.  
The Song of a Heart: Christmas Mile-Stones. By Helene Hall. 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 196. Robert Clarke Co. \$1.25.  
Woman and the Wits: Epigrams on Woman, Love, and Beauty. Collected and edited by G. F. Monkshood. With frontispiece, 12mo, uncut, pp. 174. A. Wessels Co. \$1.



- A Hero and Some Other Folk.** By William A. Quayle. Third edition; 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 373. Jennings & Pys. \$1.25.
- Ye Wisdom of Confucius; or, Ye Mummyfyed Fynger** By Lord Gilhoolay. 8vo. F. A. Stokes Co. \$1.
- All Change: Jottings at the Junction of the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries.** By Wilfred Woollam, M.A. 12mo, pp. 76. London: Elliot Stock.
- The Christmas Story from "David Harum."** By Edward Noyes Westcott. Wm. H. Crane edition; illus., 16mo, gilt edges, pp. 107. D. Appleton & Co. 75 cts.
- Monday Sermons: Twenty Newspaper Essays.** By Paul M. Paine. 8vo, uncut, pp. 64. Syracuse, N. Y.: Published by the Author. Paper, 50 cts.
- Art and Nature, Life, the Soul and God.** Second edition; 16mo, pp. 31. Chicago: Altrua Art Library. Paper.

## POETRY AND VERSE.

- Last Songs from Vagabondia.** By Bliss Carman and Richard Hovey; designs by Tom B. Meteyard. 16mo, uncut, pp. 79. Small, Maynard & Co. \$1.
- A Day's Song.** By John Stuart Thomson. 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 124. Toronto: William Briggs. \$1.
- On Life's Stairway.** By Frederic Lawrence Knowles. 16mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 126. L. C. Page & Co. \$1.25.
- The Aztec God, and Other Dramas.** By George Lansing Raymond. 16mo, gilt top, pp. 447. G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.25.
- Survivals.** By Lewis V. F. Randolph; embellished by Bryson Burroughs. 12mo, gilt top, pp. 89. G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.
- From Mayflowers to Mistletoe: A Year with the Flower Folk.** By Sarah J. Day. 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 95. G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.
- The Sphinx, and Other Poems.** By William Henry Hudson. 16mo, uncut, pp. 59. San Francisco: Elder & Shepard. 75 cts. net.
- Songs of North and South.** By Walter Malone. 12mo, pp. 103. Louisville: John P. Morton & Co.
- Scenes of My Childhood.** By Charles Elmer Jenney. Illus., 12mo, gilt edges, pp. 126. Fresno, Calif.: Republican Pub'g Co. \$1.50.
- The Rose of Joy.** By Josephine L. Roberts. 12mo, pp. 44. New York: The Neely Co.
- The Promise of the Years: A Voice from Nature.** By Edith Stow. Illus., 16mo, pp. 125. Boston: Eastern Pub'g Co.

## NEW EDITIONS OF STANDARD LITERATURE.

- The History of Don Quixote of the Mancha.** By Miguel de Cervantes; trans. by Thomas Shelton. In 3 vols., large 8vo, uncut. Macmillan Co. \$4.50.
- The Odyssey Rendered into English Prose for the Use of Those Who Cannot Read the Original.** By Samuel Butler. Large 8vo, uncut, pp. 326. Longmans, Green, & Co. \$2.50.
- The Ruba'iyat of Omar Khayyám.** Trans. by Edward Fitzgerald; with a Commentary by H. M. Batson, and a Biographical Introduction by E. D. Ross. 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 283. G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.50.
- Temple Classics.** Edited by Israel Gollancz, M.A. New vols.: Vasari's Lives, trans. by A. B. Hinds, Vols. IV. and V.; Caxton's The Golden Legend, Vol. VII. Each with photogravure frontispiece, 24mo, gilt top, uncut. Macmillan Co. Per vol., 50 cts.

## FICTION.

- The Mantle of Elijah.** By I. Zangwill. Illus., 12mo, pp. 459. Harper & Brothers. \$1.50.
- Cupid's Garden.** By Ellen Thorneycroft Fowler. With portrait, 12mo, pp. 296. D. Appleton & Co. \$1.50.
- The Cardinal's Rose.** By Van Tassel Sutphen. Illus., 12mo, pp. 271. Harper & Brothers. \$1.50.
- Lords of the North.** By A. C. Laut. 12mo, uncut, pp. 442. J. F. Taylor & Co. \$1.50.
- Dauntless: A Story of a Lost and Forgotten Cause.** By Ewan Martin. Illus., 12mo, pp. 365. L. C. Page & Co. \$1.50.
- The Sequel to a Tragedy: A Story of the Far West.** By Henry C. Dibble. 12mo, pp. 276. J. B. Lippincott Co. \$1.25.
- Lessons in Love.** By Katrina Traak. With frontispiece, 12mo, pp. 138. Harper & Brothers. \$1.25.

- In the Alamo.** By Opie Read. With frontispiece, 12mo, gilt top, pp. 366. Rand, McNally & Co. \$1.25.
- My Indian Queen.** By Guy Boothby. 12mo, pp. 322. D. Appleton & Co. \$1.
- Foes in Law.** By Rhoda Broughton. 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 326. Macmillan Co. \$1.50.
- Maya: A Story of Yucatan.** By Wm. Dudley Foulke. Illus., 12mo, gilt top, pp. 219. G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.25.
- Love of Comrades: A Romance.** By Frank Mathew. 12mo, uncut, pp. 242. John Lane. \$1.25.
- The Mills of the Gods.** By Louise Snow Dorr. 12mo, pp. 369. A. S. Barnes & Co. \$1.
- With Ring of Shield.** By Knox Magee. Illus., 12mo, pp. 363. R. F. Fenno & Co. \$1.50.
- The Cripple of Nuremberg.** By Felicia Battz Clark. Illus., 8vo, gilt top, pp. 290. Jennings & Pys. \$1.25.
- A Chambermaid's Diary.** By Octave Mirbeau; trans. from the French by Benj. K. Tucker. 12mo, pp. 457. New York: Benj. K. Tucker. \$1.25.

## TRAVEL AND DESCRIPTION.

- Among the Berbers of Algeria.** By Anthony Wilkin. Illus. in colotype, etc., large 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 263. Cassell & Co. \$4.
- Forbidden Paths in the Land of Og: A Record of the Travels of Three Wise and Otherwise Men to the East of the Jordan River.** By the other wise man. Illus., 12mo, pp. 258. F. H. Revell Co. \$1.25.
- Falaise: The Town of the Conqueror.** By Anna Bowman Dodd. Illus., 12mo, gilt top, pp. 280. Little, Brown, & Co. \$2.

## BOOKS ON CHINA.

- An American Engineer in China.** By Wm. Barclay Parsons. Illus., 12mo, uncut, pp. 321. McClure, Phillips & Co. \$1.50.
- The Chinaman as We See Him, and Fifty Years of Work for him.** By Rev. Ira M. Condit, D.D. Illus., 12mo, pp. 233. F. H. Revell Co. \$1.25.
- The Story of the Chinese Crisis.** By Alexis Krausse. 12mo, pp. 237. Cassell & Co. \$1.

## RELIGION AND THEOLOGY.

- The Influence of Christ in Modern Life: Being a Study of the New Problems of the Church in American Society.** By Newell Dwight Hillis. 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 416. Macmillan Co. \$1.50.
- The Age of Faith.** By Amory H. Bradford, D.D. 12mo, gilt top, pp. 306. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.50.
- Jesus Christ and the Social Question: An Examination of the Teaching of Jesus in its Relation to Some of the Problems of Modern Social Life.** By Francis Greenwood Peabody. 12mo, uncut, pp. 374. Macmillan Co. \$1.50.
- The Last Years of Saint Paul.** By the Abbe Constant Foudard; trans. with the author's sanction and coöperation by George F. X. Griffith. 12mo, gilt top, pp. 326. Longmans, Green, & Co. \$2.
- The Dhamma of Gotama the Buddha and the Gospel of Jesus the Christ.** By Charles Francis Aiken, S.T.D. 12mo, pp. 348. Marlier & Co., Ltd. \$1.50.
- Sunday, the True Sabbath of God.** By Samuel Walter Gamble. 12mo, pp. 203. Jennings & Pys. \$1.
- In the Time of Paul: How Christianity Entered into and Modified Life in the Roman Empire.** By Rev. Edward G. Selden, D. D. 12mo, pp. 151. F. H. Revell Co. 75c.
- The Book of Daniel.** With Introduction and Notes by Rev. S. R. Driver, D.D. 16mo, pp. 215. "Cambridge Bible for Schools." Macmillan Co. 75 cts. net.
- Day's Work Series.** New vols.: If Ye Love Me, by Lucia M. Knowles; God in His World, by Charles F. Thwing; Noble Womanhood, by Charles F. Dole. Each 12mo. L. C. Page & Co. Per vol., 35 cts.
- The Religion of Abraham Lincoln: Correspondence between Gen. Charles H. T. Collis and Col. Robert G. Ingersoll.** 8vo, pp. 24. G. W. Dillingham Co. Paper, 25c.
- In His Steps.** By Charles M. Sheldon. Authorized edition; 12mo, pp. 150. Chicago: Advance Publishing Co. Paper, 25 cts.

## SCIENCE.

- Surveys, Historic and Economic.** By W. J. Ashley, M.A. 12mo, uncut, pp. 476. Longmans, Green, & Co. \$3.
- First Principles.** By Herbert Spencer. Sixth edition; with portrait, 12mo, pp. 550. D. Appleton & Co. \$2.

Kant's Cosmogony, as in his Essay on the Retardation of the Rotation of the Earth and his Natural History and Theory of the Heavens. With Introduction, Appendices, and a Portrait of Thomas Wright of Durham. Edited and trans. by W. Hastie, D.D. 12mo, uncut, pp. 205. Macmillan Co. \$1.90 net.

Fact and Fable in Psychology. By Joseph Jastrow. 8vo, gilt top, pp. 375. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$2.

Comparative Physiology of the Brain and Comparative Psychology. By Jacques Loeb, M.D. 8vo, pp. 309. "Science Series." G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.75.

Apes and Monkeys: Their Life and Language. By R. L. Garner; with Introduction by Edward Everett Hale. Illus., 12mo, pp. 297. Ginn & Co. \$2.

Outlines of the History of the English Language. By T. N. Toller, M.A. 12mo, pp. 284. Macmillan Co. \$1.10 net.

Applied Evolution. By Marion D. Shutter. 12mo, pp. 290. Boston: Eugene F. Endicott. \$1.

Plant Life and Structure. By Dr. E. Dennert. Illus., 24mo, pp. 115. "Temple Primers." Macmillan Co. 40 cts. net.

#### POLITICAL, ECONOMIC, AND SOCIAL STUDIES.

The English Utilitarians. By Leslie Stephen. In 3 vols., large 8vo, gilt tops, uncut. G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$10.

The Settlement after the War in South Africa. By M. J. Farrelly, LL.D. 8vo, uncut, pp. 333. Macmillan Co. \$1.50.

The Expansion of Russia: Problems of the East and Problems of the Far East. By Alfred Rambaud. 12mo, uncut, pp. 95. Burlington, Vt.: International Monthly. \$1.

The War Office, the Army, and the Empire: A Review of the Military Situation in 1900. By H. O. Arnold-Forster, M.P.; with Preface by the Right Hon. Earl of Rosebery, K.G. 12mo, pp. 102. Cassell & Co. 75 cts.

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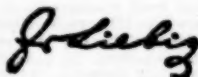
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